"damaged foodgrains" whose stock with the Food Corporation of India (FCI), as on 30th September, 2002, was about 0.53 lakh tonnes (0.22% of the total stocks held by FCI on this date).

2. Foodgrain stocks unfit for human consumption are classified into four categories based on the percentage of sound grains, excluding foreign matter. These four categories are (i) feed grade; (ii) industrial use, (iii) manure; and (iv) fit for dumping. The damaged stocks are disposed off, as per the prescribed procedure, in the following manner by the FCI:—

(i) In the first instance, the stocks are offered to the State Governments/their Agencies by entering into a Rate Running Contract (RRC).

(ii) If there is no RRC, the stocks are disposed off through tenders.

3. As per the decision recently taken, feed category foodgrains are also being allotted on "free of cost" basis for the drought-affected areas, on the recommendation of the Department of Agriculture & Cooperation.

4. Foodgrains procured in surplus areas are moved to consuming States for onward distribution through the Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) and other Welfare Schemes of the Government and are, in addition, disposed off through open tender sales and exports. The principle of first-in-first-out (FIFO) is followed to minimize accumulation of old stocks.

38th Session of Indian Labour Conference

†*57. SHRI KAPIL SIBAL:
SHRI RAM JETHMALANI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the report submitted by Second Labour Commission was discussed in the 38th session of Indian Labour Conference;

(b) if so, whether unanimous decisions were taken after the said discussion; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI SAHIB SINGH VERMA): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c) During the discussions the presentatives of social partners expressed their views which were divergent in respect of many recommendations. However, there was convergence of views on certain recommendations such as introduction of umbrella legislation for workers in the unorganized sector and agricultural labour; creation of a skill development fund for training and re-training of workers; encouragement of small scale industries, agri-business and rural sector for higher employment generation; consolidation of social security legislations and establishment of a social security system; and bringing attitudinal change and change in the mindset and work culture on the part of both worker and the employer.

Cut in outlays for some States for Tenth Plan

*58. SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH:
DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has cut outlays of fourteen States for Tenth Plan;

(b) if so, whether the main reason is that these States have shown their inability to handle big budgets and have accepted lower outlays for the Tenth Plan compared to the Ninth Plan;

(c) if so, what are these States; and

(d) to what extent, this cut of outlays would affect development in these States:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE) : (a) to (c) Plan Outlays of States are agreed upon by the Planning Commission with the State Government concerned based on the financial resources available to the State. The Tenth Plan Outlay of only one State, *i.e.* Assam is lower than the Ninth Plan Outlay. A Statement indicating comparative outlays for all States is enclosed. (*See* below)